

JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



ANNUAL REPORT
2009/2010

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GLOSSARY

IGR – Inter-Governmental Relations
IDP – Integrated Development Plan
SDBIP – Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
KPA – Key Priority Area
DMA – District Management Area
StatsSA – Statistics South Africa
PIMS – Planning and Implementation Management Support
LED – Local Economic Development
CFO – Chief Financial Officer
GRAP – Generally Recognised Accounting Principles
MFMA – Municipal Finance Management Act
SMME – Small Micro Medium Enterprise
DGDS – District Growth and Development Strategy
SARS – South African Revenue Service
dti – Department of Trade and Industry
MIG – Municipal Infrastructure Grant
PMU – Project Management Unit
PMS – Performance Management System
O&M – Operations and Maintenance
HR – Human Resource
PDI – Previously Disadvantaged Individuals
ELMDP – Executive Leadership Municipal Development Programme
CMDP – Certificate Programme in Management Development for Municipal Finance
THETA – Tourism & Hospitality Education Training Authority
WSP – Work Skills Plan
MTI – Municipal Training Institute
DBSA – Development Bank of Southern Africa
WWTW – Water and Waste Treatment Works
JTGDM – John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality
LM – Local Municipality
NHA – National Health Act
HDI – Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
LG – Local Government
ICT – Information Communication Technology
ISRDP – Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Plan

CHAPTER 1:

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1 FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

It is with great pleasure to present the Annual report for 2009/2010. The report gives account to achievements during the 2009/2010 financial year. We continue to stand by our mission to accelerate the implementation of integrated development and providing services to local municipalities. This was achieved by strengthening relations with our local municipalities, speeding up service delivery and maintaining cooperative relations with our stakeholders.

We do acknowledge that this was not an easy year particularly because we had challenges with regard to filling of critical posts and not being able to achieve a clean audit, but that didn't hamper service delivery. For the period under review we also made interventions in terms of capacitating our staff and councillors to be able to improve on the challenges. Despite that we continued to give guidance and support to management and staff in general.

Also in that year we were introduced to the Local Government Turn Around Strategy (LGTAS), which is meant to drive municipalities towards the overall vision for local government. All this is intended to fulfil the mandate for local government as envisaged in the Constitution (1996) and the White Paper for Local Government (1998) which states that "developmental local government is local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives.

Community participation continues to play an important role in the affairs of the municipality. This has renewed the trust our people had in us and has ensured continued support to government initiatives that encourages us to continue to strive for a better life for all in the district. Also under public participation, we reviewed the public participation strategy by soliciting inputs from members of the community; though there wasn't much input from the community. The strategy is

still to be adopted by Council. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was successfully reviewed, having said that all the departmental Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plans were in line with our IDP.

Through the intervention of the Provincial department of Co-operative governance, Human settlements and Traditional Affairs the district's Political and Technical Intergovernmental Forums (IGR) are fully functional. Though have seen a decrease in participation of sector departments in the Technical IGR Forum the least that participated gave us full cooperation. The Office of the Premier has since taken up the matter.

We managed to increase bulk water supply to our rural areas, upgraded road surfaces and connector roads as well as provision of houses. This was evident in the increase in our grants and subsidies and this decreased the level of grant dependency as compared to the previous financial year.

From the 11th June 2010-11th July 2010 we welcomed the world to our shores during the FIFA World Cup, which brought about unity and economic gains to our country. Our municipality in partnership with the Department of Sports, Arts & Culture organised the Public Viewing Events and Public Viewing Areas in support of one of the world's biggest gathering. We pride ourselves to have been part of this big event for the first time on African soil. The relations we forged and the memories we created will forever dwell in our hearts and will go a long way in showing the world that South Africa is indeed part of the global community and have the ability to surpass the doubts that some people had about our country.

I would like to pass my sincere gratitude to the department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs for their continued support and guidance. This goes also to our stakeholders both in government and the private sector. Your support and dedication in the struggle towards an improved service delivery never go unnoticed. Not forgetting the Mayoral

Committee and Management team together with staff members for rising up to the challenge of taking services to our people. This will ensure that we stand by our commitment to the communities we serve.

Seweditse Benjamin Gaobusiwe
Executive Mayor

1.2 INTRODUCTION

Section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) requires municipalities to prepare for each financial year an annual report consisting of –

- a) A performance report;*
- b) The financial statements for that financial year prepared in accordance with the standards of generally recognized accounting practice refer to in section 89 of PFMA, 199 (Act No. 11 of 1999);*
- c) An audit report on the financial statements and the report on the audit performed in terms of section 45(b); and*
- d) Any other reporting requirements in terms of the other applicable legislation.*

The key priority areas of the Municipality during the year under review are reflected in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) as we present the Draft Annual Performance Report for the 2009/10 financial year.

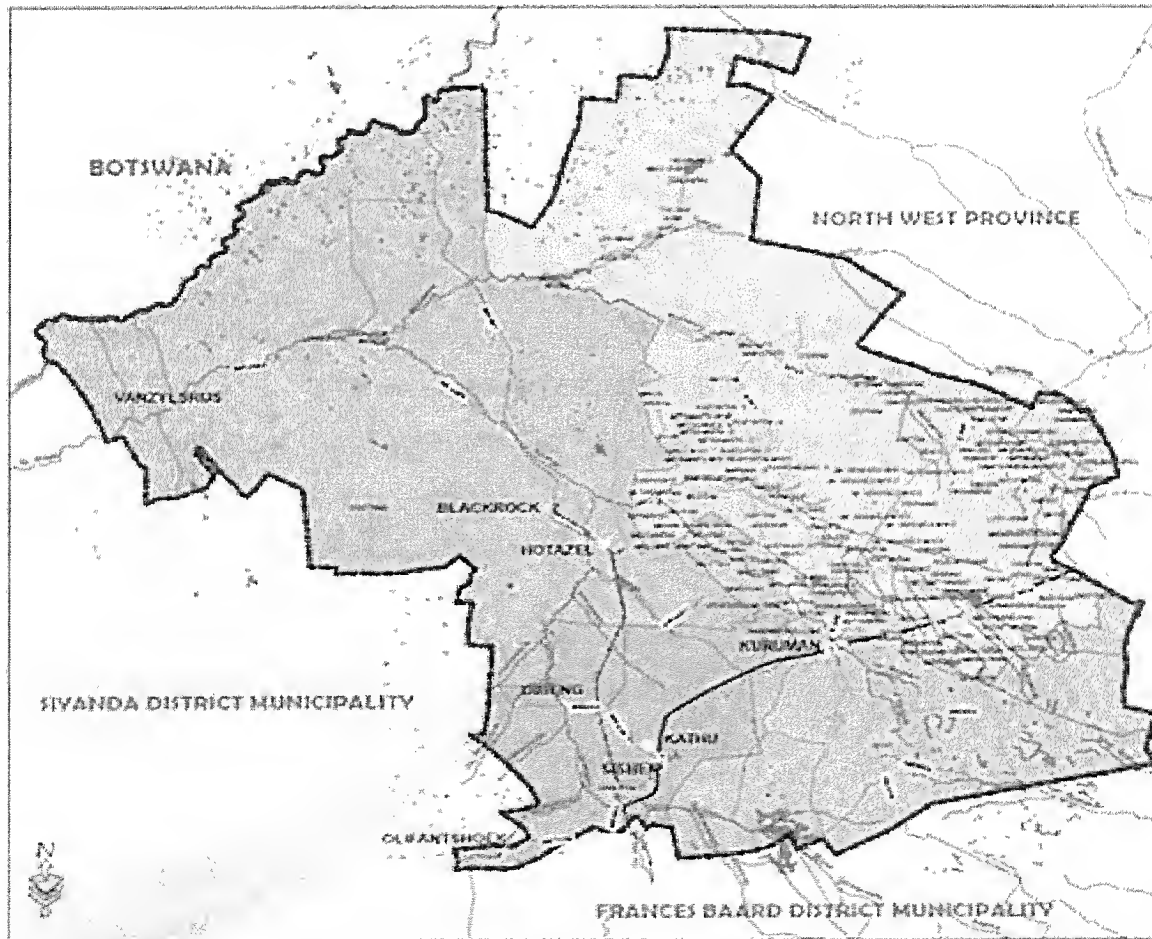
Chapter 1 of this report gives an introduction and socio-demographic overview. Honorable Cllr. Gaobusiwe, the Executive Mayor also provides a foreword. Chapter 2 highlights performance of the municipality, followed by Chapter 3 which gives an overview of the Human Resource aspects of the Municipality. Chapter 4 provides insight into the financial performance of the Municipality and presents the audited financial statements. Chapter 5 reports on the functional areas of the municipality which is an indication of the municipality's performance against the 5 Key Priority Areas (KPAs) as prescribed by legislation. These are KPA1: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment; KPA2: Local Economic Development; KPA3: Financial Viability and Financial Management; KPA4: Good Governance and Community Participation and KPA5: Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

1.3 GEOGRAPHIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1.3.1 Geographic Information:

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality is located in the Northern Cape Province between 26°07' and 27°58' South and 21°46' and 24°06' East, and borders on Botswana. Politically John Taolo Gaetsewe DM consists out of three local municipalities, Ga-Segonyana-, Gamagara-, and Joe Morolong (formerly known as Moshaweng) Municipalities. Below find a map of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality:

Map 1: The John Taolo Gaetsewe Area



The main towns and villages within the district borders are Kuruman, Kathu, Deben, Dingleton, Olifansthoek, Van Zylsrus, Bothitong, Churchill, Manyeding, Laxey, Batharos, Mothibistad, Hotazel and Heuningvlei. The main economic

activity is mining, followed by agriculture, tourism and retail. Joe Morolong municipality is the biggest in the district in hectares, population and number of villages.

1.3.2 Demographic Information:

The north-eastern region is comprised principally of high-density rural and peri-urban areas while the western and southern areas are sparsely populated and consist mainly of commercial farms and mining activities. The area has a population of approximately 180 000 persons, the majority of which reside in the Joe Morolong municipal area. The district consists of 186 settlements, the majority being in the Joe Morolong municipal area.

The SEA of John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality classifies the area as semi-arid (east) to arid (west) where means potential evaporation exceeds mean annual precipitation. The annual rainfall is between 200 mm in the west and 500 mm in the east. Vegetation-wise the majority of the area falls within the Griqualand West Centre of Endemism which makes it an area of global conservation significance. A number of species are Red Data Book and protected plant species.

1.3.3 Characteristics of John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality:

The north-western part of the area is the District Management Area (DMA). The DMA is like a fourth local municipality for the area but due to the absence of a local municipality it is managed by the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, therefore the term 'District Management Area'. Below find table 2 illustrating the characteristics of each municipal area:

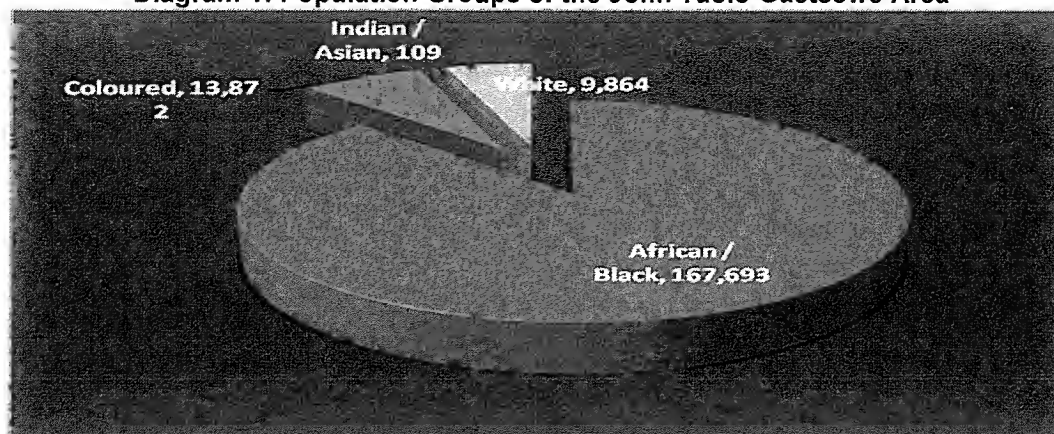
Table 2: Characteristics of the three (3) local municipalities and the DMA:

	JT GAETSEWE District	GA- SEGONYANA	GAMAGARA	JOE MOROLONG	DMA
Location	North-eastern corner of the Northern Cape Province	South-eastern part of the District	South-western part of the District	North-eastern part of the District	North-western part of the District
Hectares land	± 23 300 000ha land	± 4 490 000ha Land	± 2 470 000ha Land	± 6 030 000ha land	± 12 430 000ha Land
Number of towns And villages	About 190 towns and villages	33 Residential areas. In the radius of approximately 80km around Kuruman	3 towns	Various Tribal Authority Areas and ± 154 Villages	3 small towns and surrounding Commercial Farms
Number of wards and Councillors	1 DMA and 17 Councillors	9 Wards and 18 Councillors	4 Wards and 7 Councillors	11 Wards and 21 Councillors	1 Ward and 1 Councillor

The District Municipality does not have a 'municipal area' of its own, but is made up of the mentioned three local municipalities and the DMA. It therefore performs its constituted mandates within the jurisdictions of the local municipalities of the area.

The demographics of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality are in line with that of the Northern Cape. Below find Diagram 1 indicating Population Groups:

Diagram 1: Population Groups of the John Taolo Gaetsewe Area



The historically disadvantaged section of the population (those persons from the African, Coloured and Indian population groups) represents a total of 94,8% of the total population. It is also in these groups that the main development challenges are. Setswana is by far the dominant languages in the district. The majority of people are part of the African population group (87,5%). It is also in this group that the greatest development need is.

1.3.4 Number of people and households:

The results of the 2007 Community Survey suggest that the number of people living in the District Area is steadily reducing. Gamagara, with its concentration of mines in its local area, is the only local municipality in the area that has shown population gains. Below find Diagram 2 comparing the Census 2001 and Comm. Survey 2007 stats:

Diagram 2: Number of people and Households in the John Taolo Gaetsewe Area

Municipality	Persons		Households	
	Census 2001	Comm Survey 2007	Census 2001	Comm Survey 2007
Gamagara LM	23,202	28,054	5,306	7,640
Joe Morolong LM	91,708	70,012	19,995	15,479
Ga-Segonyana LM	70,392	39,791	17,163	17,106
District	191,539	173,454	44,218	42,151

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)

This reality has far-reaching implications for the District in terms of –

- ☑ The scope and extent of the District's spatial development framework;
- ☑ The service delivery demands put on the District Municipality, as well as the local municipalities in its area of jurisdiction; and
- ☑ The grading of the Municipalities, and thereof the resources (grants and subsidies) made available to them.

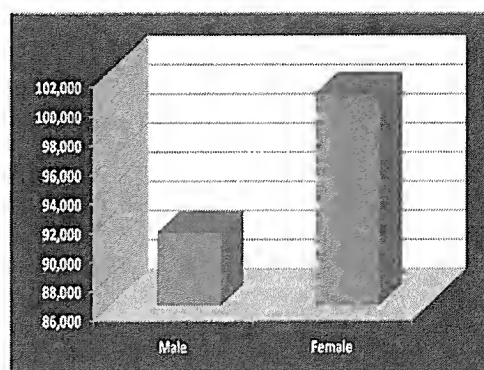
1.3.5 Population Information:

The results of the 2007 Community Survey suggest that the percentage of people living in the District Area, are predominantly female. See Diagram 3 below:

Diagram 3 with graph: Population according to gender

Male	91,010	47.52%
Female	100,528	52.48%

Source: Census 2001 [Statsa]

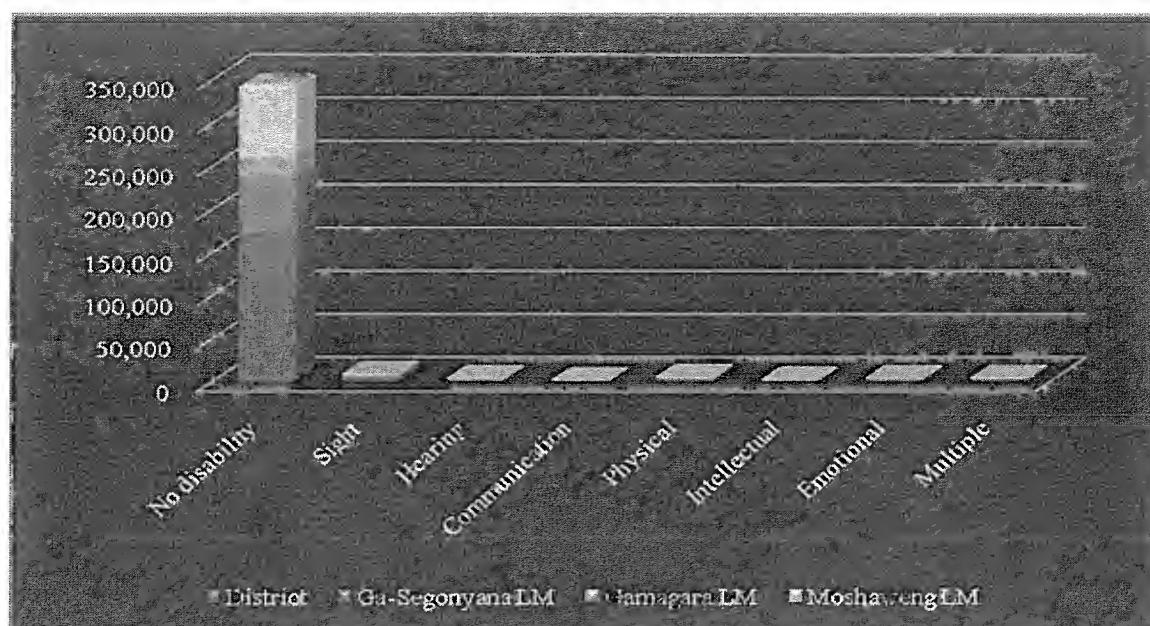


The results of the 2007 Community Survey suggest that the highest disability that people living in the District Area have is sight. See Diagram 4 below:

Diagram 4 with graph: Population according to disabilities

Category	District	Ga-Segonyana LM	Gamagara LM	Joe Morolong LM
No disability	171,604	64,933	22,216	84,455
Sight	4,449	1,854	234	2,361
Hearing	1,664	630	85	949
Communication	391	143	42	206
Physical	2,684	984	254	1,446
Intellectual	729	309	53	367
Emotional	1,774	743	162	869
Multiple	1,993	791	151	1,051

Source: Municipal Demarcation Board, based on Census 2001



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board, based on Census 2001

There is a need to ensure equity in the activities of the Municipality that reflects its population demographics, both in terms of service delivery and in terms of employment equity. In this regard, gender, racial and disability population demographics are important.

The following Diagram 5 below is the 2007 Community Survey on population according to age:

Diagram 5: Population according to age

Category	District	Ga-Segonyana LM	Gamagara LM	Joe Morolong LM
Age: 0-4	22,169	7,943	2,277	11,949
Age: 5 – 9	23,940	8,384	2,280	13,276
Age: 10-14	25,048	8,556	2,454	14,038
Age: 15-19	22,066	8,692	2,380	10,994
Age: 20-24	16,145	6,457	2,228	7,460
Age: 25-29	12,709	5,294	2,144	5,271
Age: 30-34	11,132	4,799	1,914	4,419
Age: 35-39	10,500	4,525	1,693	4,282
Age: 40-44	9,845	4,051	1,715	4,079
Age: 45-49	7,851	3,074	1,306	3,471
Age: 50-54	6,016	2,369	948	2,699
Age: 55-59	4,839	1,851	635	2,353

Age: 60-64	3,960	1,456	405	2,099
Age: 65-69	3,314	1,177	306	1,831
Age: 70-74	2,404	787	204	1,413
Age: 75-79	1,572	459	152	961
Age: 80 and over	1,764	509	151	1,104

Source: Municipal Demarcation Board, based on Census 2001

The results of the 2007 Community Survey suggest that there is a large decline between the Ages (15-19), (20-24) and (25-29). This is however different in Gamagara Municipality which maintains a steady decline.

Special interest groups, such as the youth, women and persons with disabilities must be prioritized in the strategic priorities of the Municipality.

1.4 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

If the results of the Community Survey, 2007 are analyzed, the progress that has been made with ensuring expanded access to basic services to the community of the district became evident.

1.4.1 ENERGY (ELECTRICITY)

Growth and development indicators – The above-mentioned statistics are compared with results of the Community Survey 2007, the growth and development that has taken place is evident:

LIGHTING	Diagram 6: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy / fuel used for lighting								
	Category	Joe Morolong LM		Ga-Segonyana LM		Gamagara LM		JT Gaetsewe	
		Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007
	Electricity	34.1	85.6	74.5	90.8	92.7	97.4	58.2	90.0
	Gas	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	0.3
	Paraffin	7.9	1.5	2.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	4.7	1.1
	Candles	57.3	12.4	22.2	7.9	6.7	2.2	36.4	8.5
	Solar	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)

Comparing the Census 2001 and 2007 stats we can clearly see that electricity used for lighting increased from 58.2% to 90% for the entire district. Candles have decline from 36.5% to 8.5% and this is quite an achievement specifically for Joe Morolong municipality which is a rural area.

Growth and development indicators – The results of Census 2001 are compared with that of the Community Survey 2007:

Diagram 7: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy / fuel used for cooking									
COOKING	Category	Joe Morolong LM		Ga-Segonyana LM		Gamagara LM		JT Gaetsewe District	
		Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007
	Electricity	7.7	31.9	45.0	74.3	78.0	94.6	32.3	63.0
	Gas	7.9	6.4	7.5	7.0	1.9	1.1	6.8	5.4
	Paraffin	13.5	7.4	26.1	10.2	3.5	0.7	16.7	7.1
	Wood	64.0	53.1	19.9	8.5	16.2	3.3	40.4	24.1
	Coal	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Animal dung	6.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.5
	Solar	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)

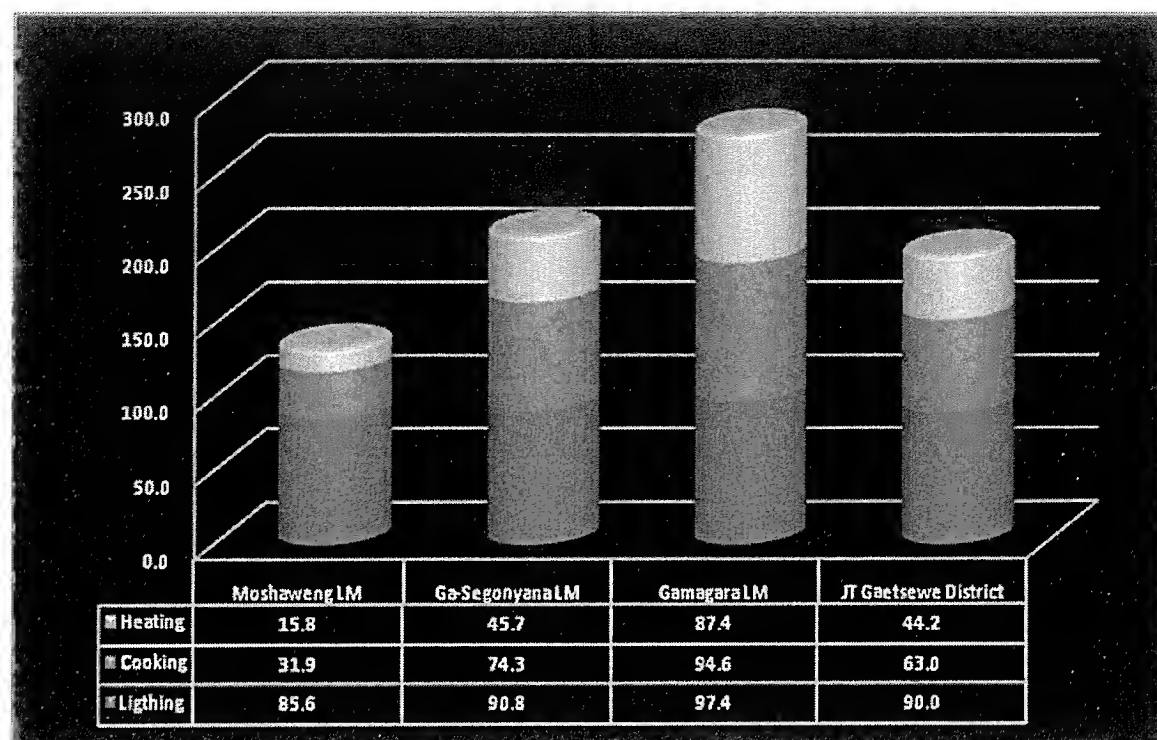
Electricity being used for heating has improved from 32.3% to 63%. Wood has declined from 64% to 53.1%. Although there is a decline in the use of wood more effort is needed to curb this behavior especially in Joe Morolong municipality.

Growth and development indicators – The results of Census 2001 are compared with that of the Community Survey 2007:

Diagram 8: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy / fuel used for heating									
HEATING	Category	Joe Morolong LM		Ga-Segonyana LM		Gamagara LM		JT Gaetsewe District	
		Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007
	Electricity	6.9	15.8	39.2	45.7	73.5	87.4	29.0	44.2
	Gas	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.8
	Paraffin	9.8	2.6	13.2	9.1	1.4	0.7	9.7	4.9
	Wood	74.0	78.0	39.1	38.7	23.6	10.5	53.5	46.8
	Coal	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	0	0.7	0.3
	Animal dung	6.0	2.2	1.5	0.1	0	0	3.3	0.9
	Solar	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
	Other	1.1	0	4.1	4.7	0.9	1.2	2.3	2.1

(Source: Community Survey, 2007):

The following graph illustrates how electricity is being used as the main source of energy:



(Source: Community Survey, 2007):

The growth in access to electricity as a primary source of energy in the district has been impressive. Access to electricity as a source of energy for perhaps its most vital need, namely lighting, has increased to 90% in the district; a growth of 31,8% over the period 2001-2007. However, challenges that remain are:

- To fill the 10% gaps that remains in terms of electricity as a source of lighting.
- The clear comparative disadvantaged of the Joe Morolong Municipality in relation to the other municipalities in the district.

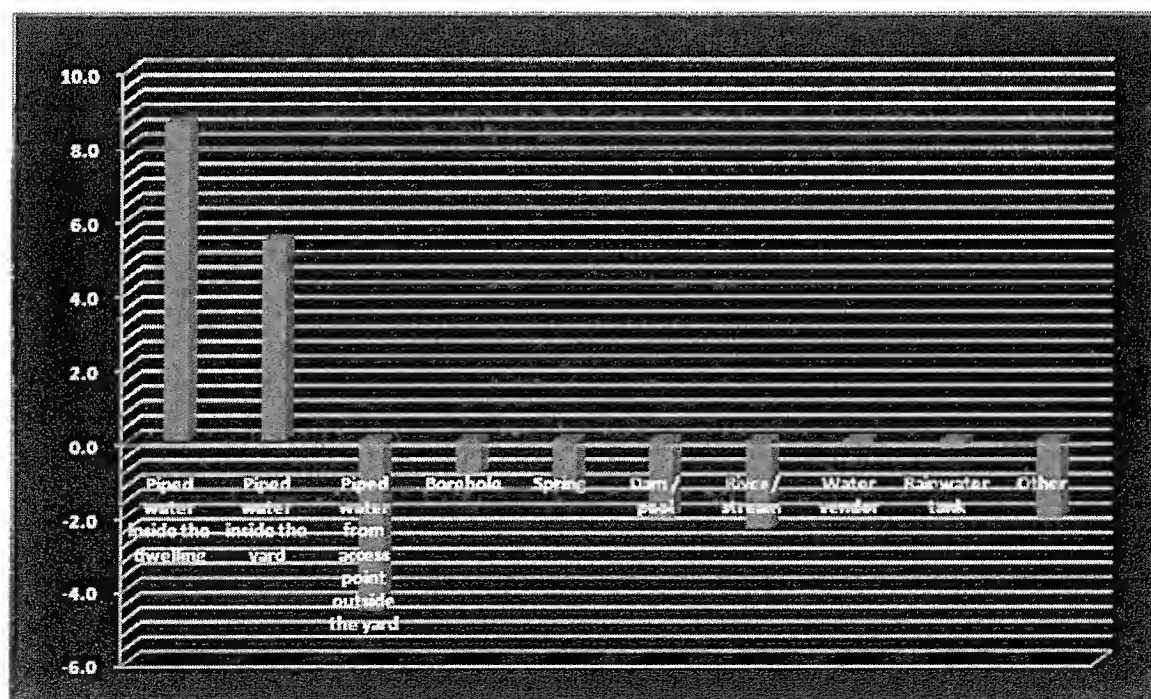
1.4.2 WATER

Growth and development indicators – The results of Census 2001 are compared with that of the Community Survey 2007:

Diagram 9 with graph: Percentage distribution of households by type of water source

WATER	Category	Joe Morolong LM		Ga-Segonyana		Gamagara LM		JT Gaetsewe	
		Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007
	Piped water inside the dwelling	1.0	2.0	13.7	21.0	55.8	60.0	14.4	23.0
	Piped water inside the yard	4.8	1.9	14.8	24.6	35.8	38.2	13.7	19.1
	Piped water from access point outside the yard	64.3	76.4	62.1	52.9	6.7	0.7	54.4	49.8
	Borehole	11.7	14.8	4.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	6.9	6.0
	Spring	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.1
	Dam / pool	6.7	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.3	1.2
	River / stream	5.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
	Water vendor	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
	Rainwater tank	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Other	2.0	1.1	4.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	2.7	0.6

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)



(Source: Municipal Demarcation Board)